

SEC. 2. BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.

The boundary of the Santa Fe National Forest is hereby modified and expanded as generally depicted on a map entitled "Santa Fe National Forest Boundary Expansion 1994", dated July 19, 1994. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Washington, DC.

SEC. 3. ATALAYA PEAK EXCHANGES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to exchange public lands and interests in lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management for private lands and interests therein depicted on the map referenced in section 2.

(b) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Upon the acquisition of lands under subsection (a) by the Secretary of the Interior, and subject to valid existing rights, such lands are hereby withdrawn from all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws; from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and from disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing.

SEC. 4. INTERCHANGE OF FEDERAL LANDS IN NEW MEXICO.

(a) **IDENTIFICATION OF LANDS.**—In conjunction with the land exchange under section 3, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall identify federally-owned lands and interests in lands currently situated within the Santa Fe National Forest which are suitable for transfer to and administration by the Bureau of Land Management. The identification of National Forest lands available for such transfer shall utilize criteria which are mutually agreeable to both of the Secretaries.

(b) **LANDS ACQUIRED FOR THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.**—

(1) **TRANSFER BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.**—The Secretary of Agriculture shall transfer, to the Bureau of Land Management, those lands and interests in lands identified pursuant to subsection (a). The transfer shall be effective upon publication in the Federal Register of notice of such transfer that identifies such lands and interests.

(2) **BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.**—The boundary of the Santa Fe National Forest shall be modified as of the date of notice under paragraph (1) to exclude such lands transferred to the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) **MANAGEMENT.**—Lands transferred under paragraph (1) shall be added to and administered by the Bureau of Land Management as part of the public lands (as defined in section 103(e) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702(e))).

(c) **LANDS ACQUIRED FOR THE FOREST SERVICE.**—

(1) **ADDITION TO SANTE FE NATIONAL FOREST.**—Lands or interests in lands—

(A) acquired by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to section 3, or

(B) acquired by the Secretary of Agriculture within the areas identified as "potential acquisition" on the map referenced in section 2,

shall, upon acquisition, be added to and administered as part of the Santa Fe National Forest in accordance with the laws relating to the National Forests.

(2) **MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION.**—The Secretary of Agriculture shall manage the lands and interests in lands referred to in paragraph (1) primarily to preserve open space and scenic values and to preclude development.

(3) **AVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN FUNDS.**—For purposes of section 7(a)(1) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-9(a)(1)), the boundary of the Santa Fe National Forest, as modified pursu-

ant to this Act, shall be treated as if it were the boundary as of January 1, 1965.

SEC. 5. SAVINGS PROVISION.

Nothing in this Act shall affect the authorities of the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire lands in New Mexico by purchase or exchange and, notwithstanding the Act of June 15, 1926 (16 U.S.C. 471a), all such lands heretofore or hereafter acquired by the exchange of National Forest lands shall be managed as a part of the National Forest System.

SEC. 6. IMPLEMENTATION.

The procedures used in carrying out the land transfers by this Act shall be those procedures agreed to between the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture.

UNFUNDED MANDATE REFORM ACT OF 1995

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I have joined Congressman CLINGER in cosponsoring H.R. 5, the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act of 1995. This legislation is similar to legislation Congressman JIM MORAN and I introduced in the 103d Congress. In 1993, the Fiscal Accountability and Intergovernmental Reform Act of 1993 [FAIR] was truly bipartisan legislation that would have made the U.S. Congress more accountable for its actions by curtailing the passage of unfunded Federal mandates. H.R. 5 goes further toward making this institution more accountable.

The mandate madness of the past 20 years has caused States like Pennsylvania and local governments like the city of York, the boroughs of Gettysburg, and Carlisle and townships like Spingettsbury in Pennsylvania, increased headaches as they try to assess their obligations based upon their incoming tax revenues. Further, H.R. 5 would ease the burden on the private sector by curtailing needless and excessive Federal agency redtape and regulation.

The idea behind this legislation is simple, the U.S. Congress must become more accountable for its actions which, in some cases, have an adverse effect on States, local governments, and small businesses. For example, as a member of the House Education and Labor Committee, I consistently fought against legislation that would impose burdensome mandates on States, local governments, and small businesses. As chairman of the new Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities, I will continue to do the same.

In years past, my committee had jurisdiction over legislation to remove lead paint from the Nation's schools. I agreed with the sponsors that this is a high priority and that it should be done. However, the bill did not include provisions to pay for this legislation. It was understood that this legislation would be paid for through the appropriations process. I disagreed with this because I remember not too long ago that we proposed the same for asbestos removal and passed legislation providing for asbestos removal, but did not pass the dollars with the legislation. This type of unfunded mandate is one which handcuffs States, local governments, and small businesses by forcing them to spend their budg-

eted money on Federal mandates instead of their priorities.

I must stress the idea behind H.R. 5 is not to impede legislation, rather it is to force the Congress to seriously consider the impact of any new legislation before the legislation is passed. It is a policy that the Congress must adopt to stop giving lip service to the idea of true reform.

This legislation will improve the legislative process by requiring the Congressional Budget Office to study the impact on State, local governments, and the private sector of legislation reported out of committee for action on the House floor. This legislation would also require agencies, prior to the implementation of any rule or any other major Federal action affecting the economy, to perform an assessment of the economic impact of the proposed rule or action and seek public comment on the assessment.

I believe this legislation has the key ingredients for passage. It sends the proper signal, an ideal good government mission which makes the Congress more accountable for its actions by studying the impacts of legislation before it is passed. This legislation has bipartisan support of Members in the House. I also believe this bill would signal an end to closed door agency policy decisions which hurt many States, local governments, and the private sector.

I would like to commend House Government Reform and Oversight chairman, BILL CLINGER, Congressman CONDIT, Congressman PORTMAN and Congressman DAVIS for all their efforts in putting this legislation together. I believe this truly bipartisan legislation is long overdue and will work to see this legislation signed by the President.

WORKFORCE PREPARATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, today I am joining with my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania, the new chairman of the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities, Representative BILL GOODLING, with all other Republican members of our committee, and with Mr. KASICH, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. BOEHNER, and Mr. MICA, in introduction of the Workforce Preparation and Development Act—legislation that establishes the reform of this Nation's vast array of job training programs as a high priority of the 104th Congress. Specifically, this legislation pledges that the Congress will carefully evaluate and subsequently enact legislation that significantly consolidates and reforms all Federal career-related education, job training, and employment assistance programs into a true system of workforce preparation and development prior to the end of the 104th Congress.

As was brought to the attention of the U.S. Congress in numerous reports issued by the General Accounting Office over the past several years, the United States currently has over 154 different Federal education and job training programs, totaling \$24 billion, administered by 14 different Federal agencies, which